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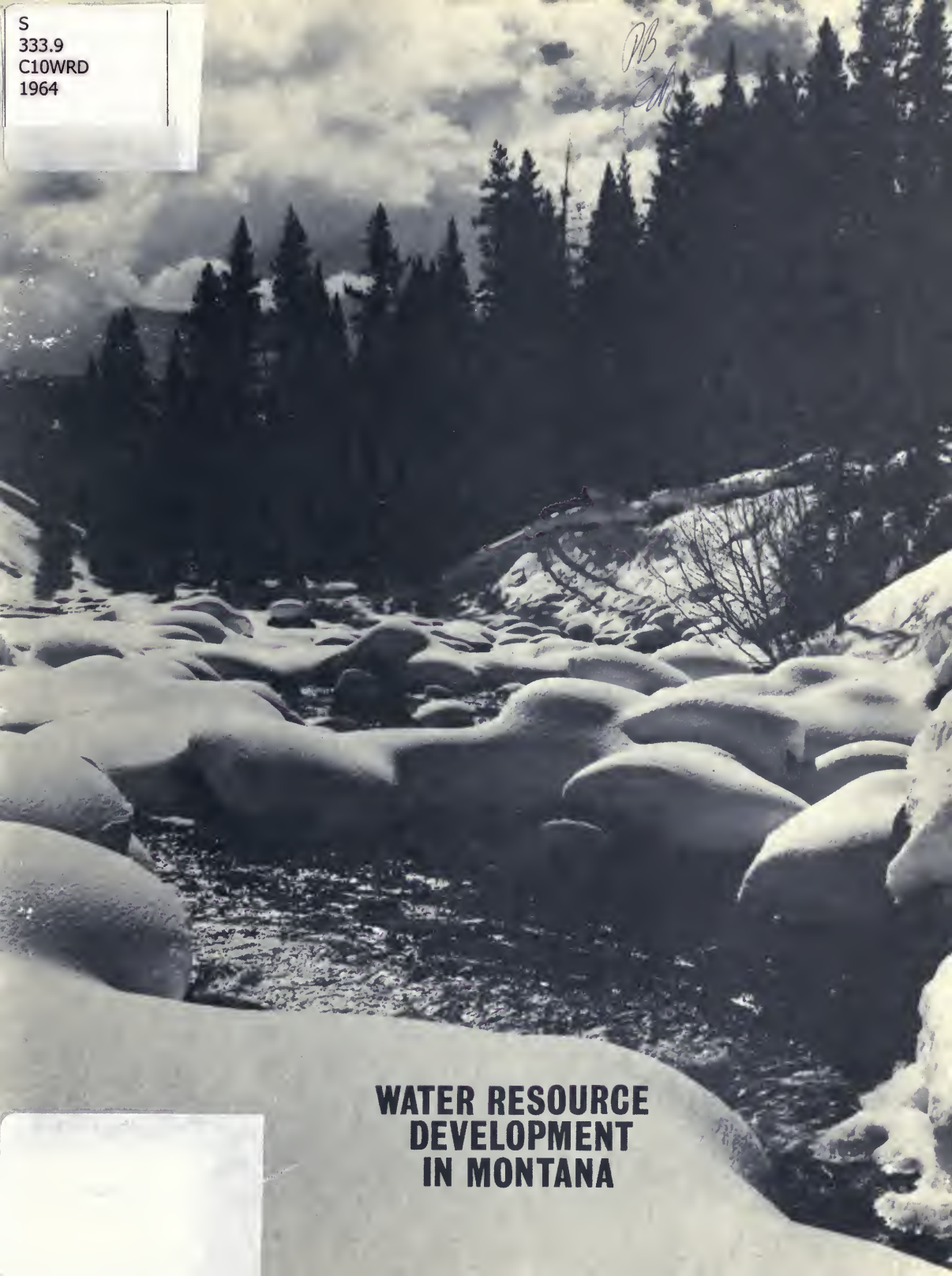

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT IN MONTANA

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A REFERENCE HANDBOOK

FOR
MONTANA COMMUNITIES

WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

IN

MONTANA

ed 1/1964

Prepared by the Montana Technical Action Panel at the request of the Montana State Rural Areas Development Committee and published by the Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College.

PURPOSE AND ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

This handbook was prepared as an aid to Montana communities in community and resource development activities. Many potential developments depend upon local water resources regardless of whether the proposed use is for recreation, municipal use, industrial use, agriculture or other uses. There are many sources of research, planning, technical, and financial assistance available to communities in water resource development. These are both public and private. This handbook attempts to list many of these sources and briefly give the nature of the assistance available. The handbook has been prepared in looseleaf form to allow for additions and corrections as needed.

The State Technical Action Panel wishes to express appreciation to all of the organizations and agencies that furnished information for this publication. The Panel also wishes to express appreciation to the members of the committee who were responsible for the preparation of the publication.

E. R. Ahrendes, Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College; Chairman, Water Resources Handbook
Donald J. Luebbe, Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College
Theodor L. Hebnes, Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture
Hans L. Bille, Office of the State Engineer
Eugene H. Sperry, Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture
Sidney I. Turnquist, Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

MONTANA STATE RURAL AREAS DEVELOPMENT COMMITTE

EXTENSION BUILDING MONTANA STATE COLLEGE BOZEMAN, MONTANA

May 19, 1964

To: Those Individuals Who Received Copies of the Handbook Entitled "Water Resource Development in Montana"

From: E. R. Ahrendes, Secretary, Montana Rural Areas Development Committee

Ernest R. Ahrendes

Re: Corrections and additions

Sometime ago we forwarded to you a copy of a handbook entitled "Water Resource Development in Montana," prepared by the Montana Technical Action Panel.

An error has been called to our attention regarding functions and responsibilities of the Montana State Board of Health and the Montana Water Pollution Control Council. A substitute statement, page I-11a, is enclosed to replace page I-11a in your handbook. Also enclosed is an additional page to be added in Section IV following page IV-7a. You may wish to make a notation in the Index regarding this addition to Section IV.

ERA:eb
Enc.

P.S. Enclosed also is a revised statement which was just received from the Bureau of Reclamation. This can be put in the handbook following page II-3b.

RECEIVED RECEIVED
JUN 5 1964
STATE PLANNING BOARD
Referred to

Consult our files

RECEIVED

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SECTION I - GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

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GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

L. R. Durkee, Director for Northwest Operations,
Room 450, Federal Office Building, Seattle 4, Washington
Telephone Number - MUtual 2-3300, Extension 761

Field Engineer, Frank E. Lowrance
101 Securities Building, P.O. Box 444, Helena, Montana
Telephone Number - 442-8458

C. Description of Assistance

Advances for Public Works Planning

Advances are made to non-Federal public agencies for the planning of any type of public works project that they are authorized to plan, finance, and build. These advances are, in effect, interest-free loans, and may be used for either preliminary or complete planning or for both. They are repayable at the time construction of the project is begun.

Public Facility Loans

Loans are made to local public agencies at low interest rates for financing the comstruction of a wide range of non-Federal public works, with the exception of schools. To be eligible for a loan, the community or combination of communities to be served by the public work must have a population of less than 50,000, except that in redevelopment areas designated as such under the Area Redevelopment Act, the population limitation is increased to 150,000.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any non-Federal public agency

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Any non-Federal public agency

F. Limitations

Interest-free loans for Advance Planning and commercial type loans under the Public Facility Loans Program

G. Repayment Provisions

For Advance Planning, when construction is undertaken; for Public Facility Loans, annual repayments with interest.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Fact sheets may be obtained for all of our programs by writing either the Helena or Seattle office.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control
Public Health Service
United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Public Health Service, Region VIII
Room 551
621 - 17th Street
Denver 2, Colorado

L. M. Klashman
Regional Program Director
Water Supply and Pollution Control

in cooperation with

Montana State Board of Health
Laboratory Building
Helena, Montana

Dr. John S. Anderson
Executive Officer and Secretary

C. Description of Assistance

Grants for Sewage Treatment Plant Construction. Construction grants to help municipalities finance sewage treatment works are authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 660). The State of Montana is currently receiving (Fiscal Year 1963) $941,070 for this purpose. In the seven years this program has functioned, 67 Montana cities and towns have been approved for grants totaling $3,788,112 to help them build treatment works costing $7,798,319. Some 50 communities in the state (1963), however, are still in need of new, improved or enlarged sewage treatment facilities to serve populations totaling 119,000. About half of these are also in need of sewage collection systems.

This federal construction grants program is administered jointly by the Public Health Service and the State Water Pollution Control Agency, which in Montana is the State Board of Health. Application forms and related materials should be obtained from this State Board which determines the order of priority for Montana applicants.

The grants pay up to 30 percent of cost of municipal sewage treatment plant construction, not to exceed $600,000. Joint projects to serve two or more communities may receive the limit allowable to each participating municipality, up to a total of $2,400,000. The Accelerated Public Works Program authorized by Congress in 1962 allows more liberal sharing of construction costs (up to 50 percent) where applicable.

Grants to State Water Pollution Control Agencies. State program grants are also authorized by the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. The Montana State Board of Health currently receives about $25,000 a year to assist it in maintaining its water pollution control program. This grant pays about 53 percent of this State program. Individual State allocations are based on population, extent of the water pollution problem, and the financial need of the State.

Grants for Research and Training. Four types of grants are available for research and training in the field of water pollution control. Applications for these should be made direct to Washington, D. C. (See address above).

1) - Research Grants are awarded to individuals for the conduct of basic and applied research projects in water supply and pollution control. The purposes are to expand such research activities, and to encourage investigators to undertake research in neglected areas.

2) - Research Fellowships are awarded to individuals for the support of specialized research training in the institution of their choice. The purpose is to increase the number of scientists qualified to carry on independent research in water supply and pollution control.

3) - Training Grants are awarded to institutions to establish or expand training in water supply and pollution control. The grants provide funds to support training programs in a variety of departments, including expansion and improvement of faculties, and payment of stipends to graduate students participating in the training program.

4) - Demonstration Grants are awarded to public and private institutions and agencies to support investigations and studies of an applied nature, and to demonstrate the feasibility of new methods. These grants are designed to evaluate the application of research findings and to expedite incorporation of new knowledge into routine water supply and pollution control practice.

In Fiscal Year 1963 Montana State College at Bozeman received one Research Grant amounting to $34,436 for a study in Hydro-biology of the Madison River and Its Headwaters; and one training grant of $37,500 administered by the College's Department of Botany and Bacteriology for studies in physical and chemical aspects of water quality.

Planning Assistance. Comprehensive studies for water pollution control planning and water quality management are being initiated basin-by-basin throughout the country as rapidly as possible. Led by the Federal Water Supply and Pollution Control Program, such studies call for cooperation and assistance from other Federal agencies, from state and local governments, from industry and other groups and institutions concerned with the water resource. Segments of Montana lying within the Columbia and the Colorado River Basins, respectively, are included in comprehensive planning studies now under way in these two basins.

Technical Assistance. The Federal Water Supply and Pollution Control Program renders assistance to appropriate public (whether Federal, State, interstate or local) authorities, agencies and institutions, private agencies and institutions, and individuals in the conduct and coordination of research, investigations, experiments, demonstrations, and studies relating to the causes, control and prevention of water pollution. Upon request of a State water pollution control agency (in Montana, the State Board of Health) the Secretary of the United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare may conduct investigations and research and make surveys concerning any specific problem of water pollution confronting any state, interstate agency, community, municipality or industrial plant with a view to recommending a solution of such problem.

The Robert A. Taft Sanitary Engineering Center at Cincinnati, Ohio, research center of the Federal Water Supply and Pollution Control Program, often provides staff specialists on such problem assignments. Also at the Taft Center in Cincinnati, short training courses, seminars and symposiums are held frequently throughout each year. These are open to careerists and others having interests in the various areas relating to water supply and pollution control.

To supplement regionally the services at the Sanitary Engineering Center, seven regional laboratories are planned and/or under construction. The one serving Montana will be located on the campus of Oregon State University at Corvallis and will open on or about January 1, 1965. It will cooperate and work closely with water resource development and research, particularly at colleges and universities, throughout Montana and other northwest states.

Enforcement. The Governor of the State and/or the State water pollution control agency (or a municipality with the concurrence of the Governor and the agency) may request federal assistance in the matter of enforcement of water pollution abatement.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

This point in the outline is answered in C above.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

This point in the outline is answered in C above.

F. Limitations

This point in the outline is answered in C above.

G. Repayment Provisions

Not applicable

H. Printed Material Available

Protecting Our Water Resources - The Federal Water Pollution Control Program (PHS Pub. No. 950)

New Resources to Meet Community Sewage Treatment Needs Under the Construction Grants Program (PHS Pub. No. 558)

Building for Clean Water (a progress report on Federal incentive grants for municipal waste treatment - PHS Pub. No. 867)

Problems in Financing Sewage Treatment Facilities (PHS Pub. No. 886)

Formula for Economy: Combined Federal-City-Industry Action (a reprint from Wastes Engineering) by Gordon E. McCallum, Chief, Division of Water Supply and Pollution Control, U. S. Public Health Service.

Water Supply and Pollution Control Research and Training Grants, Public Health Service.

Federal Water Pollution Control Act (Public Law 660, 84th Congress).

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

United States Weather Bureau, United States Department of Commerce

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Weather Bureau Airport Station
Box 1711
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Supplying of climatological (and hydrological precipitation) data.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Published climatological data are available in limited quantities without cost to established units of state or local governments (to private organizations there is a modest charge).

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Free publications can be made available only to established state, county or city government units. To corporations, districts, etc., publications are available at established rates.

F. Limitations

There are no limitations on the use of climatological data.

G. Repayment Provisions

Payment for publications, where required, must be in cash. Loans are not available because costs are too small to make them feasible.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Materials describing publications available are a number of letter supplements describing climatological services of the Weather Bureau. They, or samples of the publications themselves, are available upon request.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCES DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Rural Electrification Administration
United States Department of Agriculture
Washington 25, D. C.

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Peter Schwan
Montana State Technical Action Panel Representative
41 Beaver Creek Boulevard
Havre, Montana

Henry E. Bowen
Operations Field Representative
P.O. Box 376
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The program of the Rural Electrification Administration will be coordinated with other agencies. Planning and technical assistance may be given. Some financial assistance may be available (Rural Electrification Administration Section 5 Loans). Well irrigation studies may be made.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any individuals or groups may ask coordination, planning and technical assistance from Rural Electrification Administration or from Rural Electrification Administration telephone and electric borrowers. Consumer members of Rural Electrification Administration electric borrowers are eligible for Section 5 loan assistance.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

See Number "D".

F. Limitations

See other agency programs for limitations. There are no limitations on Rural Electrification Administration planning and technical assistance. Rural Electrification Administration Section 5 loan assistance is limited to electric associated installations, including plumbing and irrigation units except cost of wells.

G. Repayment Provisions

Rural Electrification Administration Section 5 loans terms will vary with purpose and amount. Terms are determined by local Rural Electrification Administration electric cooperative.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Twenty-one Questions About Rural Areas Development
2. The Rural Electrification Administration is a Lending Agency in the United States Department of Agriculture
3. Notes on Overall Economic Development Plans
4. What Industry Looks For
5. Minimum Requirements for Local Development Corporation
6. Appliances and Equipment Eligible for Financing from Rural Electrification Administration Bulletin 24-1
7. List of Montana Rural Electrification Administration Borrowers and Counties Served

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Offices Serving Montana

United States Forest Service, Region I, Federal Building,
Missoula, Montana, or its field offices.

C. Description of Assistance - Forest Lands

National Forest Land

1. Approve location and design of structures and issue permits.
2. Furnish hydrological data.
3. Classify soils.
4. Design and carry out forest management practices.

Private Forest Land

Through Federal-State cooperative programs the State Forester provides technical forestry assistance for forest management practices.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

No restrictions

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No restrictions

F. Limitations

None

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance

H. List of Printed Material Available

Public Forestry Assistance for Small Woodlands, P.A. No. 409

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Indian Affairs
United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Bureau of Indian Affairs
Billings Area Office
804 North 29th Street
Billings, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The Bureau of Indian Affairs conducts a wide range of programs designed to conserve and develop the natural resources of Indian lands for which the Federal Government has trust responsibilities. Additionally, there are other programs to help in the development of human resources of the reservation. Assistance for water development may take the form of:

1) - Inventory and classification of resources.

2) - Encouragement of Indian people to understand, accept, and apply water conservation principles.

3) - Construction, operation and maintenance of Indian irrigation and power systems.

4) - Planning and construction of private irrigation developments.

5) - Planning and construction of livestock water developments under private or cost-sharing financing.

6) - Planning water-based public recreational facilities for operation and maintenance by Indian tribes. Some financial assistance may be available through Accelerated Public Works or other sources.

7) - Education in use of water for farm, home and community development through State Agricultural Extension Service.

8) - Integration and coordination of plans on watersheds for maximum effectiveness in flood and sediment control and water conservation.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any individual Indian, group of Indians, Indian tribe, or user of Indian land.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

See "D"

F. Limitations

Any restrictions imposed by law, by the Indian tribes, or by the individual Indian landowners. Financial limitations are budgetary.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Dr. C. E. Evans, Chief
Northern Plains Branch
Soil and Water Conservation Research Division
Agricultural Research Service
United States Department of Agriculture
323 South College Avenue, P. O. Box 758
Fort Collins, Colorado

C. Description of Assistance

In soil and water conservation and development, provides information on hydrology and water resources development problems in relation to sustained production with the least erosion and flood control.

Provides basic data on water quality in relation to sedimentation and salinity problems.

Provides physical data on soil and water resource needs and capabilities.

Research presently being conducted by the Northern Plains Branch of the Soil and Water Conservation Division, Agricultural Research Service, is as follows:

1. Sedimentation Processes in Relation to Watershed Development Protection. Research in Nebraska and South Dakota.

2. Hydrology of Agricultural Waterbeds and Associated Aquifers in Relation to Treatment for Flood Prevention and Multiple Use of Water Resources. Research in Nebraska and South Dakota.

3. Conservation of Water Supplies for Agricultural Use. Research in Colorado.

4. Irrigation Principles, Requirements, Practices and Facilities for Efficient Use of Water on Farms. Research in Colorado and Nebraska, South Dakota and Wyoming.

5. Drainage Principles, Requirements, Practices and Facilities for Protection of Crops and Soils. Research in Colorado and North Dakota.

6. Saline, Sodic and Related Soil Problems and Quality of Irrigation Waters and their Relation to Plant Growth Processes. Research in Colorado, North Dakota and Huntley, Montana.

7. Water and Wind Erosion Control Principles, Practices, Systems and Prediction Methods for Conservation of Crop and Range Lands. Research in Colorado and Nebraska.

8. Moisture Conservation for the Efficient and Effective Use of Precipitation on Crop and Range Lands. Research in Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Wyoming and Bozeman, Montana.

9. Soil Properties, Processes and Management in Relation to the Conservation and Efficient Use of Land and Water Resources. Research in Colorado, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, Huntley, Sidney and Bozeman, Montana.

10. Soil, Water and Plant Relations as They Affect Use of Land and Water Resources. Research in Colorado.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

D. C. Myrick
Agricultural Economist
Farm Production Economics Division, Economic Research Service
Department of Agricultural Economics
Montana State College
Bozeman, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Conducts economic and marketing research needed in developing sound local development projects.

Provides technical aid useful in formulating a comprehensive local program for economic development.

Analyzes population and income data for rural areas to determine the extent of unemployment and underemployment and the characteristics of underemployed rural people.

Research projects directly related to Montana Agriculture are:

1. Costs, terms, and availability of credit for rural housing.

2. Analysis of risks and risk-bearing in agricultural production.

3. Effects of alternative levels of grazing fees and privileges on ranch organization and net returns in public land areas.

4. Economics of adjustments on farms and production response in the Northern Plains wheat producing region.

5. Production economics studies of agricultural production control programs.

6. Analysis of agricultural production response.

7. Farm management under conditions of variable output in the Great Plains.

8. Long term projections for the production of agricultural commodities in the Pacific Northwest.

9. Economic analysis of production problems and adjustments on western range livestock ranches.

10. Economic appraisal of minimum farm resources needed for specified farm income levels.

11. Annual estimates and analyses of changes in costs, returns, and farm organization on commercial family operated farms by type and size (Northern Plains cattle and sheep ranches).

12. Analysis of grain transportation in the Northwest region.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Department of Fish and Game, State of Montana

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Director, Fish and Game Department
Sam Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Several types of assistance are available from the Fish and Game Department (1) technical information on the biological requirements for fish in planned water developments and biological information on water supplies in a particular watershed or drainage, (2) on water development projects capable of providing sport fishing and open to free public access, the Montana Fish and Game Commission will, where artificial stocking is required, plant such species and numbers of fish as would be required to maintain sport fishing within the limits of the habitat and of the fish available.

In some instances financial assistance could be provided for water developments that would provide recreational fishing. The financial assistance would depend on the need for fishing waters in the area and the amount of funds available.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

The Fish and Game Commission could cooperate with State and Federal agencies or with private landowners.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana Water Pollution Control Council

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Claiborne W. Brinck
Executive Secretary
Division of Environmental Sanitation
Montana State Board of Health
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The State Water Pollution Control Council establishes criteria for waste disposal and classification of all streams in Montana. It determines the degree of treatment necessary for sewage. The Council's orders can only be overridden by the State Board of Health, if a public health factor is proven to exist. Under the Council, stream pollution studies have been made of all streams in the state. These studies involve chemical, bacteriological and biological information. As the studies are completed, they have been published and released. Some are now out of print. The Council is authorized to conduct hearings and issue orders which are enforced by the State Board of Health.

The State Board of Health is authorized to accept and administer loans and grants from the Federal government or any source for water pollution control. It handles applications made for federal government grants to municipalities and other governmentally organized groups such as rural improvement districts in counties for sewage treatment facilities.

It is authorized to study, investigate or cause to be studied or investigated and from time to time determine ways and means from eliminating from the streams and waters of the state so far as practical all substances and materials which pollute the same and to determine methods of preventing pollution that is detrimental to the public health or the health of animals, fish, or aquatic life or the industrial development of the state or detrimental to the practical use of water for recreation, agricultural, industrial or domestic purposes. Before any discharge is made into any stream, either from a municipality or industry, the State Board of Health must give its approval and after determining whether or not this material can be assimilated by a stream or if it will be harmful to the stream and its present use.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana State Forester

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Gareth C. Moon
State Forester
School of Forestry
Montana State University
Missoula, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

A. The State Forester provides technical forestry assistance to private landowners in Montana through the Cooperative Forest Management Program. This assistance consists of management plans on small forested holdings which includes provision for water resources in the protection and development of forested watersheds. These plans provide for erosion control on logging roads, skid trails, and protection to stream channels.

B. Under the CFM Program technical assistance is provided the forestry practices in the Agricultural Conservation Program.

C. Three service foresters are presently engaged full-time in providing technical assistance to private landowners. They would be available to assist community organizations in the planning, development and installation of water resource projects on private-forested lands.

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

All County Extension offices or Montana Extension Service at Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana.

C. Description of Assistance

The Extension Service provides educational and organizational assistance.

The Extension Service will conduct educational programs to acquaint local people with proposed state, federal or private irrigation and drainage development.

Assistance will also be given to local communities to help them organize so they may avail themselves of assistance offered by other agencies or organizations in carrying out irrigation and drainage developments. Extension will also counsel with local people in helping them to locate sources of planning, technical or financial assistance for irrigation and drainage development.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any individual or organization is eligible for Extension assistance.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Area Resource Development - Federal Extension Service Publication
2. Irrigating Field Crops in Montana B-237 - Montana
3. Irrigation B-259 - Montana
4. Measuring Devices of Irrigation Water B-289 - Montana
5. Irrigation Water Measurement B-294 - Montana
6. Irrigation Efficiency Pays C-257 - Montana
7. Aids to Water Control and Developments from State and Federal Programs F 36 - Montana
8. Your "Rights" to Ground Water L 97 - Montana
9. A Ranchers Primer on Water Right Laws for Montana Water Users - Montana

GENERAL WATER RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State College

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Mr. J. A. Asleson, Director

C. Description of Assistance

Providing research information and possibly carrying on research projects for specific problem situations.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

All Montana Citizens

SECTION II - IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- II-2a
Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior---------- II-3a
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior---------- II-4a
Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army---------- II-5a
Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture---------- II-6a
Geological Survey - Surface Water Branch, United States Department of Interior---------- II-7a
Geological Survey - Ground Water Branch, United States Department of Interior---------- II-8a
Geological Survey - Quality of Water Branch, United States Department of Interior---------- II-9a
Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- II-10a

STATE AGENCIES

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology---------- II-11a
Montana State Engineer---------- II-12a
Montana State Water Conservation Board---------- II-13a

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Montana Power Company---------- II-14a

For description of programs and assistance from the following agencies, refer to Section I - General Water Resource Assistance:

Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-8a
United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-6a
Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior, Page I-7a
Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Page I-3a
Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College, Page I-13a
Montana State Board of Health - Page I-11a
Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-9a

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service
United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Douglas G. Smith
Executive Director
211 North Grand Avenue
Bozeman, Montana

(Normally inquiries should be directed to the county ASCS offices)

C. Description of Assistance

The Agricultural Conservation Program provides financial assistance in the form of cost-sharing for eligible developments. Cost-sharing allowed is usually about 50% of the total cost.

Irrigation Development Practices Available Under Agricultural Conservation Program

1. Reorganizing irrigation systems.
2. Leveling land for more efficient use of irrigation water.
3. Constructing or lining dams, pits or ponds for irrigation water.
4. Lining irrigation ditches.
5. Constructing open drain ditches or underground drainage systems.
6. Shaping or land grading to permit effective surface drainage.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program is limited by law to persons who are "agricultural producers."

An agricultural producer is a "person" that as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper participates in the operation of a farm or ranch. The term "agricultural producer" includes only persons who currently are producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities, including forest products, for their own consumption or for present or future sale.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Individuals, partnerships, corporations, etc., who are considered agricultural producers.

F. Limitations

The maximum amount of Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing allowed to a person is $2500 per year except on group projects the maximum is $10,000 per year.

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Agricultural Conservation Program Handbook for Montana (published annually)

2. A Conservation Partnership, USDA, PA-454

3. Better Living Through Conservation Farming, USDA, PA-288

4. The Agricultural Conservation Program Helps Rural Area Development, USDA, PA-382

5. Answers to Questions About the Agricultural Conservation Program, USDA, PA-293

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

For area east of Continental Divide:

Region 6, P.O. Box 2553
Billings, Montana
Bruce Johnson, Regional Director

Upper Missouri Projects Office
P.O. Box 1629
Great Falls, Montana
M. W. Drazich, Project Manager

For area west of Continental Divide:

Region I, P.O. Box 927
Boise, Idaho
H. T. Nelson, Regional Director

C. Description of Assistance

Assistance by the Bureau of Reclamation is available in the planning and construction of water resource projects, usually multiple-purpose in scope. The work of the Bureau consists of complete river basin planning, detailed planning of projects to be constructed by the Bureau, assistance to applicants for loans under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, and construction and operation of projects authorized by the Congress. Assistance is not available for the planning of small projects to be constructed under private financing.

D.-E. Who is Eligible for Assistance

In the case of broad planning of complete river basins or parts of basins, any group can request information on available studies and also request that the Bureau initiate or complete the planning work. Actual work is, of course, subject to approval of the Congress and appropriation of funds. Authorization by the Congress is required for construction of individual units or projects.

In the case of detailed planning of units or projects which have been defined in basin planning, and are subsequently authorized, it is desirable that interested groups form an irrigation district and demonstrate their interest in the project as well as willingness to enter into a repayment contract before such detailed studies are undertaken. These steps are also prerequisite to construction.

Planning for new construction and rehabilitation of existing projects, qualifying under the Small Reclamation Projects Act is the responsibility of the local organization, which can consist of a state or a department, agency or political subdivision thereof; conservancy district; irrigation district; water users' association; etc. An individual or an unorganized group of individuals cannot be given a loan or grant under this Act.

F. Limitations

The limit on the total construction cost of multiple-purpose as well as single purpose projects is set by the Congress.

A maximum of $5,000,000 is set on loans for projects constructed under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956. The total cost of the project cannot exceed $10,000,000.

G. Repayment Provisions

Where not a part of a comprehensive basin-wide program, sponsors of planning work may be requested to advance 50 percent of the cost of an investigation. If the investigations are a part of a comprehensive basin-wide program, the planning is considered a reimbursable cost to be later included in repayment contracts for construction.

In the case of projects under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, planning is a local responsibility. However, information oftentimes is available from studies which have been completed for other purposes.

The total cost of a constructed Reclamation project is divided between reimbursable and non-reimbursable costs. The former are costs for such functions as irrigation, municipal and industrial water, and power. Flood control and some other functions are nonreimbursable as determined by the Congress. Reimbursable costs assigned to irrigation are to be repaid by water users without interest. Reimbursable cost assigned to power and municipal and industrial water are to be repaid with interest.

Loans for irrigation features under the Small Reclamation Projects Act are interest free, payable over a maximum period of 50 years. Grants may be made for nonreimbursable purposes, such as flood control.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Loans Under the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956

Resources in Redevelopment--What the Department of the Interior Has to Offer Your Redevelopment Agency.

Correction for page II-3b

G. Repayment Provisions

Investigation costs are, in general, financed through Bureau appropriations and become part of the project cost estimate.

In the case of projects under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, investigations and planning are a local responsibility. However, information oftentimes is available from studies which have been completed for other purposes.

The total cost of a constructed Reclamation project is divided between reimbursable and nonreimbursable costs. The former are costs for such functions as irrigation, municipal and industrial water, and power. Flood control and some other functions, in whole or in part, are nonreimbursable as determined by the Congress. Reimbursable costs allocated to irrigation are to be repaid without interest. Water users are required to repay the portion of these costs lying within their repayment ability. Reimbursable costs allocated to power and municipal and industrial water are to be repaid with interest.

Loans for irrigation features under the Small Reclamation Projects Act are repayable over a maximum period of 50 years. Grants may be made for nonreimbursable purposes such as flood control.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

John W. Leete, Area Supervisor
Missouri River Basin Studies
1236 North 28th Street, P.O. Box 1381
Billings, Montana

The above office is limited to river basin studies in the Missouri River Basin east of the Continental Divide. For river basin studies in Montana west of the Continental Divide, and for other activities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife such as wildlife refuges, fish hatcheries, management and enforcement, predator and rodent control, and fishery management services, the Regional Office in Portland, Oregon should be contacted: Paul T. Quick, Regional Director, Interior Building, 1002 N.W. Holladay Street, Portland 8, Oregon.

C. Description of Assistance (River Basin Studies)

Under provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401, as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized to provide assistance to, and cooperate with, federal, state, and public or private agencies in planning for fish and wildlife. It states that whenever the waters of any stream or body of water are authorized to be impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled for any purpose whatever, by any agency of the United States or by any public or private agency under Federal permit, such agency should consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Conservation Department concerned, with a view to preventing losses to fish and wildlife resources. This Act provides that the costs of planning for the construction or installation and maintenance of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife should be a project cost. It further provides for making lands and waters available for administration by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act states that wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water-resources development programs. It provides authority for withdrawal of public lands for fishing and hunting. The Act provides for planning by the State Fish and Game Department and the Fish and Wildlife Service for the enhancement and improvement of fish and wildlife resources on federal water projects, as well as for the prevention of damages. The Act provides means whereby project lands may be acquired for fish and wildlife purposes by the project construction agency.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct investigations and prepare reports for conservation and development of wildlife resources in connection with projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. It provides that the plan of these projects shall include such technically and economically feasible works of improvement for wildlife purposes as are recommended by the Secretary of Interior and are agreed to by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the local organization sponsoring the project. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife carries out this function for the Secretary.

Public Law 85-865 passed on August 12, 1958, amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that the Federal Government may share in the costs of small watershed projects on account of fish and wildlife conservation benefits.

Provisions of the Small Reclamation Act of 1956 requires that the planning and construction of these projects be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Reports on these projects contain recommendations for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources based on findings of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

1. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska, for that part of Montana in the Missouri River basin which encompasses the major portion of the state.

2. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Seattle, Washington, for the northwestern part of Montana which is drained by the Columbia River Basin.

C. Description of Assistance

Channel and major drainage improvements are considered as an aspect of flood control, in accordance with Section 2 of the 1944 Flood Control Act (Public Law 534). Planning and technical assistance will be given on drainage projects to include the farm ditches and drains. However, only the major outlet will be considered eligible for Federal cost-sharing. Construction costs, including lands, allocated to major drainage are shared on a 50-50 basis, with local interests required generally to contribute their share in cash or equivalent works, as well as providing the rest of the usual "a-b-c" provisions of local cooperation. (See Section V, Flood Control).

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Essential for federal assistance in justified projects is the willingness and the financial and legal ability of local interests to cooperate with the Federal Government. A local agency properly constituted under State Law is also necessary, and it is generally preferable that the Federal Government deal with local agencies through the State Governments.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Typical types are Irrigation, Flood control, or Conservancy Districts; and other types meeting requirements generally stated under paragraph D above.

F. Limitations (financial, etc.)

Responsible local interests are required to give assurances satisfactory to the Chief of Engineers that they will:

1. Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project;

2. Provide without cost to the United States all relocations and local betterments required for the project, except as otherwise warranted for special reason;

3. Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works;

4. Maintain and operate all the project works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army;

5. Provide a cash contribution expressed in percentage of the estimated Federal cost of construction, (see Sec. C above) the final contribution to be determined when the actual costs are known; or, construct such additional items of work in the outlet project as may be agreed upon by the Federal Government and the local interest;

6. Provide such other measures of local cooperation as determined to be appropriate by the reporting officers; and

7. Organize a properly constituted public agency under the laws of the State, to cooperate with the Federal Government, provide the required measures of local cooperation, and provide the associated works needed to insure effective use and realization of the benefits of the projects.

G. Repayment Provisions

The Corps of Engineers does not provide loan assistance for associated drainage works; however, local share of participation in the Federal project construction costs may be recommended for repayment, with interest, over a number of years.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Corps of Engineers' papers as follows:

   a. Paper, dated May 1963 revised, listing eighteen steps in the procedure for Corps of Engineers assistance. The paper is entitled, "Procedure Involving the Conception, Authorization and Ultimate Construction of Corps of Engineers' River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects."

   b. Paper on "Corps of Engineers' Program For Construction of Small Flood Control Projects Under the Authority of Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act as amended."

2. Corps of Engineers Engineering Manuals, Particularly the 1120 and 1165 series.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

The State Office of the Farmers Home Administration is located at Bozeman, Montana and county offices are located at Baker, Billings, Bozeman, Fairfield, Forsyth, Glendive, Great Falls, Hamilton, Hardin, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Malta, Miles City, Missoula, Plentywood, Polson, Red Lodge, Shelby, Sidney, Whitehall and Wolf Point.

C. Description of Assistance

Financial assistance is available in the form of long term loans as well as limited technical and planning advice.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

To be eligible for assistance for development on an individual farm the applicant must: (1) Be an individual farmer or farm owner, a partnership that owns and operates a farm, or a domestic corporation engaged in farming; (2) Be unable to obtain the necessary credit on reasonable terms and conditions from private or cooperative lenders; (3) Be of legal age; (4) Possess the character, industry and ability to carry out the proposed operations, and honestly endeavor to carry out the undertakings and obligations required of him in connection with the loan; (5) Plan to improve a farm with the loan which is of such size and productive capacity that it (a) will produce agricultural commodities in sufficient quantities that the proceeds from their sale will be a substantial portion of the operator's total cash income, and (b) is recognized as a farm in the community rather than a rural residence; (6) Have training or farm experience necessary to give reasonable assurance of success in farming whenever the soundness of the loan depends on the farming operation; (7) If the applicant is a tenant, have a satisfactory written lease for a sufficient period of time and under terms that will enable him to obtain reasonable returns on the improvements made with the loan.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Organizations are eligible for assistance for development of group irrigation projects when the organizations are operated on a nonprofit basis, such as irrigation, drainage and water supply districts, cooperative water users' associations, mutual water companies, soil conservation districts, municipalities and political subdivisions, and (1) they are unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere, (2) they propose improvements primarily for serving farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers and rural residents, (3) they have legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to give security for loans and to operate the facilities or services to be installed with loan funds, and (4) they are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

F. Limitations

Loan limitations are as follows: (1) A loan to an individual cannot exceed the normal value of the farm and other security minus any debts against the property and in no case may the loan, plus other debts against the security exceed $60,000. (2) An organization's total indebtedness cannot exceed $500,000 when the loan is from appropriated funds and $1,000,000 when the loan is from insured funds. The loan or indebtedness cannot exceed any limits set by applicable state regulations.

G. Repayment Provisions

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. The maximum term is 40 years or such terms as set by state statutes whichever is the smaller.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Additional information and pamphlets are available from any Farmers Home Administration office in the towns listed above.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Geological Survey - Surface Water Branch - United States Department of the Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

409 Federal Building, or Box 1696, Helena, Montana (District Office)
2 South 7th St. W., or P.O. Box 1818, Billings, Montana (Sub-District Office)
Room 264, Federal Building, Kalispell, Montana (Sub-District Office)

C. Description of Assistance

Available information on stream flow collected at about 200 points in Montana in cooperation with various state, local and federal agencies. Can cooperate with state or local public bodies in collection of additional streamflow records on a 50-50 financial basis. The United States Geological Survey cannot engage in interpretive or analytical work which properly comes within the field of engineering consultants.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

All information collected is available to the cooperating agency and to the public.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

The collection of new information can be undertaken on a financially cooperative basis with a public, non-profit body such as a state agency, a county, city or irrigation district.

H. List of Printed Material Available

No printed material issued describing assistance.
Streamflow data are published in Water-Supply Papers of the United States Geological Survey which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington, D. C. Annual report of streamflow data in Montana pamphlet form is distributed in limited numbers from the district office to users with broad interests. Specific streamflow records may be obtained from the district office.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Geological Survey - Ground Water Branch - United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Two offices serve the state. The district office may be contacted by addressing the

District Geologist
United States Geological Survey
Ground Water Branch
Box 1818 (2 South 7th Street West)
Billings, Montana

A field office is located at Missoula and inquiries from the area west of the Continental Divide can best be served by addressing the

Engineer-in-Charge
United States Geological Survey
Ground Water Branch
Route 1 (Ft. Missoula)
Missoula, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The assigned function of the Ground Water Branch is to conduct investigations of the geology and ground water resources of the state in cooperation with state, local and other federal agencies. This agency can cooperate with state and local governmental units on a 50-50 financial basis in investigations of specific areas, but cannot engage in work normally done by consulting engineers or geologists.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

All information collected by this agency on the geology and ground water resources of the state is available to the cooperating agency and to the public upon request.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Ground water investigational programs can be undertaken on a financially cooperative basis with most state and local governmental units such as a state agency, a county, city or irrigation district. Any individual or group may request information that has been published or is available in the files of the organization.

H. List of Printed Material Available

No printed material is available describing the assistance available. Results of investigations are published by and are available from the Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology or in Water Supply Papers of the United States Geological Survey which may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Geological Survey - Quality of Water Branch - United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

District Engineer
United States Geological Survey
Quality of Water Branch
1214 Big Horn Avenue
Worland, Wyoming

This office serves both Montana and Wyoming.

C. Description of Assistance

The Quality of Water Branch collects and interprets basic data on chemical quality of both surface and ground waters, and sediment in transport, in cooperation with various municipal, state and federal agencies. Cooperative investigations are financed on a 50-50 basis. The Geological Survey cannot engage in work normally done by professional consultants.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

All information collected by this agency on quality of water is available to the cooperating agency and to the public upon request.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Quality of water programs of an investigational nature can be undertaken on a financially cooperative basis with governmental units except other federal agencies. Municipalities, counties, irrigation districts (other than federal), and state agencies are eligible as cooperators. Any individual or group may request information that is available. Private companies or corporations are not eligible for cooperative investigational programs.

H. List of Printed Material Available

There are no printed materials available describing agency assistance. Quality of water data are published in Water-Supply Papers of the United States Geological Survey and may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, Washington 25, D. C. Unpublished data may be obtained from the district office.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

H. D. Hurd
State Conservationist
Box 855
Bozeman, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

1. Under Public Law 46, provides technical assistance for planning and application on land of individuals and groups of individuals.

2. Under Public Law 566, provides cost-sharing for works of improvement and technical assistance in planning and application in Watershed Projects.

3. Under Public Law 1021, provides cost-sharing and technical assistance to individuals in planning and application through the Great Plains Conservation Program.

4. Under Section 102 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

5. Under Section 101 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through the Cropland Conversion Program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

6. Provides technical assistance in planning and application under the Agricultural Conservation Program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

7. Provides technical assistance in planning and application for Farmers Home Administration cooperators who have soil and water loans.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Generally landowners and operators who are cooperators of soil and water conservation districts. In some instances other landowners and operators may receive direct assistance under the various special programs.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Generally, soil and water conservation districts. In Watershed Projects (C (2) above) Drainage Districts under Montana law or other organizations who have the legal power to tax and right of eminent domain.

F. Limitations

Generally, cannot provide technical assistance or cost-sharing for the primary purpose of bringing new land into cropland production. Watershed projects cannot exceed 250,000 acres in size nor store more than 25,000 acre feet in a single structure, of which the flood detention portion cannot exceed 5,000 acre feet.

G. Repayment Provisions

See Farmers Home Administration for loan assistance under Public Law 566.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. The Work of the Soil Conservation Service, SCS-CA-4
2. Soil Conservation Districts, SCS-PA-417
3. Water for Farm and City, PA-411 by USDA
4. Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects, SCS-PA-575
5. About Watersheds, SCS, Bozeman, Montana

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Dr. S. L. Groff, Head
Ground Water and Fuels Branches
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
School of Mines
Butte, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Assistance is in advising as to availability of ground water in quantity and quality sufficient for irrigation purposes. Usually advice is included on depth of water, artesian pressure, etc.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Anyone

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No organization needed

F. Limitations

All information available in the files of the Bureau and its cooperator plus the interpretative experience of their geologists is free. The Bureau will also give some technical advice on well construction and appropriation rights (as far as records are concerned). Field examinations for private citizens is on a consulting basis, unless it can be done at little or no cost to the State. Field examinations for a municipal water supply are done on a field expense basis.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Write Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology for copy of Council of Natural Resources, Resource Information Directory. Other publications are forthcoming.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana State Engineer

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Everett V. Darlinton
State Engineer
Room 436, Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The State Engineer is Director of Water Resources (ground and surface waters) for the State of Montana. Inquiries may be answered concerning surface water rights, ground water and the flow of streams.

1. Surface water right information is available for 32 counties completed by the Water Resources Survey.

2. The State Engineer is the Administrator of the Ground Water Code, and can, upon request, establish controlled ground water areas. His office also has information available concerning existing ground water use. He inspects, upon complaint, dams that are believed unsafe, and advises district courts in the creation of irrigation districts.

3. He carries on stream measurement work in cooperation with the United States Geological Survey, and represents Montana before the International Joint Commission on water problems between Canada and the United States.

4. The State Engineer is a member of the Water Well Contractor's Licensing Board, and water-well-drilling contractors are given examinations to determine their qualifications for licenses. The State Engineer is also a member of the following state agencies: Pollution Council, State Water Conservation Board, State Planning Board and Advisory Council on Natural Resources.

5. He negotiates water compacts between Montana and other states. Inquiries may be answered concerning the Yellowstone River Compact which is now in operation, with the Columbia River Interstate Compact and the Little Missouri River Compact, both in the stage of negotiation.

6. He reviews all projects proposed by the United States Bureau of Reclamation and the United States Corps of Engineers within the state, and must approve flood control projects proposed by the Corps.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Assistance in the above categories is available to any individual, including county, state and federal agencies, development corporations and irrigation districts.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Water Resources Survey books on 32 counties completed.

2. List of all irrigation projects in the 32 counties completed, and a list containing most of the other larger irrigation projects in the state.

3. Yellowstone River Compact.

4. Columbia River Interstate Compact.

5. Law providing for licensing Water Well Contractors.

6. Law on Ground Water.

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana State Water Conservation Board
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

A. D. McDermott, Assistant Secretary or
George W. Sahinen, Chief Engineer
Address: State Water Conservation Board
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The purpose of the Board is to meet, so far as possible, a statewide need for the conservation of and use of water through the planning, construction and operation of projects designed for such purpose, through its own efforts and through cooperation with other state and federal agencies. Assistance can be given in planning, design, supervision of construction and operation, when funds are available.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Assistance is available to groups such as water users' associations, irrigation districts, etc. Preliminary planning assistance is available to small unorganized groups of farmers.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Financial assistance in the form of construction funds are available only through appropriations by legislature or sale of revenue bonds for specific projects to organized water users' associations and irrigation districts.

F. Limitations

All funds advanced for any purpose are repayable through water purchase contracts when projects are completed.

G. Repayment Provisions

Repayments are usually scheduled over a period of thirty-forty years.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Copies of State Water Conservation Board Laws.
2. Rancher's Primer on Water Right Laws for Montana water users.
3. Pamphlets describing State Water Conservation Board Projects.
4. Maps of dams built in Montana (limited distribution).
5. Reports on projects investigated by the Board (for limited distribution only).

IRRIGATION AND DRAINAGE DEVELOPMENT

A. Name of Agency

Montana Power Company

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

W. W. Talbott
Vice President
Butte, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Cooperation with Soil and Water Conservation Districts in planning irrigation systems. Layout of electrical systems where electric power is used for pumping. Recommendations of proper electrical motors, starters and protective equipment to insure efficient and trouble-free operation. Assistance in locating new and used equipment.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Anyone in Montana Power Company Service Area

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No organization is required to receive assistance. Any individual or group may receive it.

SECTION III - WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

FEDERAL AGENCIES

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- III-2a
Bureau of Land Management, United States Department of Interior---------- III-3a
Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior---------- III-4a
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior---------- III-5a
Corps of Engineers, Department of the Army---------- III-6a
Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture---------- III-7a
National Parks Service, United States Department of Interior---------- III-8a
Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- III-9a
United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- III-10a

STATE AGENCIES

Montana Department of Fish and Game---------- III-11a
State Parks Division, Montana Highway Commission--------- III-12a

For description of program and assistance from the following agencies, refer to Section I - General Water Resource Assistance:

Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior, Page I-7a
Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture, Page I-8a
Public Health Service, Department of Health, Education and Welfare, Page I-3a
Montana State Board of Health, Page I-11a
Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College, Page I-13a
Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State College, Page I-14a

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service,
United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Douglas G. Smith
Executive Director
211 North Grand Avenue
Bozeman, Montana

(Normally inquiries should be directed to the county ASCS offices)

C. Description of Assistance

The Agricultural Conservation Program provides financial assistance in the form of cost-sharing for eligible wildlife or recreational water developments.

Wildlife and Recreation Practices Available Under the Agricultural Conservation Program of the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service

1. Development or restoration of shallow water areas for wildlife.

2. Constructing ponds or dams for wildlife.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program is limited by law to persons who are "agricultural producers."

An agricultural producer is a "person" that as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper participates in the operation of a farm or ranch. The term "agricultural producer" includes only persons who currently are producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities, including forest products, for their own consumption or for present or future sale.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Individuals, partnerships, corporations, etc. who are considered agricultural producers.

F. Limitations

The maximum amount of the Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing allowed to a person is $2500 per year except on group projects the maximum is $10,000 per year.

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Printed materials available from state or county ASCS offices.

Montana ACP Handbook (published annually)
Answers to Questions About ACP - PA-293
Guidebook for ASCS Farmer Committeemen - PA-350
A Conservation Partnership - PA-454

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Land Management
United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Montana State Director
1245 North 29th Street
Billings, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

We can provide planning and technical assistance; and although we presently do not have any financial assistance to provide, the Bureau is authorized to provide lands for public recreation purposes at $2.50 per acre when the acquiring agency agrees to certain provisions and stipulations qualifying it for such a price.

The following statement should help to clarify our position and program for recreational development in Montana:

The Bureau of Land Management, as one of the major public landholders in Montana, has a program for advancing the objectives of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission and Congress by cooperating with any and all levels of state government in providing adequate outdoor recreation in Montana. By way of background, the Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the conservation, management, and development of approximately 8,600,000 acres of public land in Montana, usually referred to as the "National Land Reserve." This land is distributed over the entire state and has a wide character of appearance from the flat, open plains in the east to the wooded, mountainous sections of the west. In managing these lands, a "multiple use" concept is followed with its main objective being to serve the public interest in the best possible manner.

Much of the land under this administration has outstanding values for recreational development. In fact, to date, a recreation inventory has identified over 275 sites as having recreational potential involving over 138,000 acres of land. Many of these sites have the qualities of significance to a state or a local government for development of state parks, county parks, city parks, wayside picnic sites, etc. Under the Act of June 14, 1926 (44 Stat. 741) as amended (Recreation and Public Purposes Act) the Secretary of the Interior, acting through the Bureau of Land Management is authorized to lease or sell the National Land Reserve to state and local governments for recreational purposes.

In order to satisfy the increasing public requirement, now and in the future, for outdoor recreation opportunities and to fulfill the recommendations of the Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission, the Secretary of the Interior has made it possible for state and local governments to acquire these public lands at a greatly reduced price.

Providing the lands will be used for public recreational purposes, the lands may be sold at $2.50 per acre or leased at $.25 per acre per year.

Under this reasonable schedule, the state or local government must obligate itself to the following commitments, which will be incorporated, by reference or otherwise, in the legal document authorizing use of the lands for recreational purposes:

1. To maintain the lands open to use by the public for recreation purposes without discrimination or favor.

2. To make no more than a reasonable charge for the use of the facilities on the lands based on rates charged at comparable installations. Charges will be subject to review and modification by the Secretary.

3. To develop and manage the lands in accordance with an approved program of utilization, which program must include a statement of need and a statement of purposes and objectives and must contain a plan of development, plan of operation and time schedules of proposed accomplishments.

4. To allow the Bureau of Land Management to manage, consistent with the recreational objectives of the area, all the other values of the land and to recognize the right of the United States to retain the revenues from such management.

In the event the above stated commitments are not adhered to, the title of the lands can revert back to the United States Government.

Yearly acreage limitations under the Act are as follows:

1. The State in its name, or in the name of its State Park Agency, may purchase 6,400 acres.

2. Any political subdivision of the state may purchase 640 acres.

There is no limitation as to the acreage that may be leased.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Those eligible for the special price mentioned above are local city, county and state government agencies.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Organizations which we would be most concerned with in this area would be county, city, and state governmental bodies and nonprofit organizations.

F. Limitations

Limitations would be restrictions on the acquiring agency to manage the area in accordance with certain plans of development approved by this Bureau.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Reclamation
United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

For area east of Continental Divide:

Region 6, P.O. Box 2553
Billings, Montana
Bruce Johnson, Regional Director

Upper Missouri Projects Office
P.O. Box 1629
Great Falls, Montana
M. W. Drazich, Project Manager

For area west of Continental Divide:

Region 1, P.O. Box 937
Boise, Idaho
H. T. Nelson, Regional Director

C. Description of assistance

Assistance by the Bureau of Reclamation is available in the planning and construction of water resource projects, usually multiple-purpose in scope. The work of the Bureau consists of complete river basin planning, detailed planning of projects to be constructed by the Bureau, assistance to applicants for loans under the Small Reclamation Projects Act, and construction and operation of projects authorized by the Congress. Assistance is not available for the planning of small projects to be constructed under private financing.

The following statement of objectives and activities includes recreational development as a part of the multiple-purpose water resource development program of the Bureau:

Objectives. . . The objectives of the Bureau of Reclamation, pursued in cooperation with other bureaus of the Department of the Interior, other federal agencies, states and local groups, include: the transformation through irrigation of arid and semiarid lands into productive farms; the maintenance of production on lands threatened with retrogression to desert, through the provision of supplemental water for irrigation; the development and administration of sound financial arrangements for the reimbursement by water users of expenses incurred by the Government which are allocable to irrigation and subject to repayment; and the transmission and sale or exchange of electric power and energy generated at Bureau projects and at certain reservoir projects under the control of other national and international agencies. It also includes reduction of the hazards and damages of uncontrolled

flood runoff; maximum economical production of hydroelectric power and energy consistent with established priorities governing the impoundment and release of water for other purposes; river regulation; improvement of navigation; provision of water for municipal, domestic, and industrial use, on a repayment basis; conservation of fish and wildlife; abatement of sedimentation, salination, and pollution of streams and other water courses; and the provision of new or enhanced recreational facilities.

Activities. . . Major functions of the Bureau of Reclamation include: investigation and development of plans for potential projects to regulate, conserve, and utilize water and related land resources; design and construction of authorized projects for which funds have been appropriated by the Congress; operation and maintenance of projects and project facilities constructed by the Bureau, and the inspection of the operation and maintenance of projects and project facilities constructed by the Bureau but operated and maintained by water users; settlement of public or acquired lands on Bureau projects; administration of the Small Reclamation Projects Act of 1956; negotiation, execution, and administration of repayment contracts, water service contracts, water-user operation and maintenance contracts, and contracts required by statutes relating to the irrigation of excess lands.

Irrigation and drainage costs included in project plans are reimbursable, without interest. Water users are required to return that portion of such costs which are within their ability to repay and financial assistance is provided for in legislative enactments to return any residual amount. Costs included to provide domestic, municipal and industrial water supplies are reimbursable in their entirety, with interest. Costs associated with flood control, recreation, water quality control, and fish and wildlife are, under existing law and policies, nonreimbursable.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife, Fish and Wildlife Service, United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

John W. Leete, Area Supervisor
Missouri River Basin Studies
1236 North 28th Street, P.O. Box 1381
Billings, Montana

The above office is limited to river basin studies in the Missouri River Basin east of the Continental Divide, and for other activities of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife such as wildlife refuges, fish hatcheries, management and enforcement, predator and rodent control, and fishery management services, the Regional Office in Portland, Oregon should be contacted:

Paul T. Quick, Regional Director
Interior Building
1002 N.W. Holladay Street
Portland 8, Oregon

C. Description of Assistance (River Basin Studies)

Under provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act (48 Stat. 401. as amended; 16 U.S.C. 661 et seq.), the Fish and Wildlife Service is authorized to provide assistance to, and cooperate with, federal, state and public or private agencies in planning for fish and wildlife. It states that whenever the waters of any stream or body of water are authorized to be impounded, diverted, or otherwise controlled for any purpose whatever, by any agency of the United States or by any public or private agency under federal permit, such agency should consult with the Fish and Wildlife Service and the State Conservation Department concerned, with a view to preventing losses to fish and wildlife resources. This Act provides that the costs of planning for the construction or installation and maintenance of means and measures to prevent loss of and damage to fish and wildlife should be a project cost. It further provides for making lands and waters available for administration by federal and state fish and wildlife agencies.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act states that wildlife conservation shall receive equal consideration and be coordinated with other features of water resources development programs. It provides authority for withdrawal of public lands for fishing and hunting. The Act provides for planning by the State Fish and Game Department and the Fish and Wildlife Service for the enhancement and improvement of fish and wildlife resources on federal water projects, as well as for the prevention of damages. The Act provides means whereby project lands may be acquired for fish and wildlife purposes by the project construction agency.

The Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act authorizes the Secretary of the Interior to conduct investigations and prepare reports for conservation and development of wildlife resources in connection with projects under the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1954. It provides that the plan of these projects shall include such technically and economically feasible works of improvement for wildlife purposes as are recommended by the Secretary of Interior and are agreed to by the Secretary of Agriculture and by the local organization sponsoring the project. The Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife carries out this function for the Secretary.

Public Law 85-865 passed on August 12, 1958, amended the Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act to provide that the Federal Government may share in the costs of small watershed projects on account of fish and wildlife conservation benefits.

Provisions of the Small Reclamation Act of 1956 requires that the planning and construction of these projects be subject to all procedural requirements and other provisions of the Fish and Wildlife Coordination Act. Reports on these projects contain recommendations for the conservation and development of fish and wildlife resources based on findings of the Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

1. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska, for that part of Montana in the Missouri River Basin which encompasses the major portion of the state.

2. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Seattle, Washington, for the northwestern part of Montana which is drained by the Columbia River Basin.

C. Description of Assistance

Preservation, enhancement, and basic provisions for a full variety of public uses of outdoor recreation resources are matters of federal interest which extend to water and related land resources development, and encompass: (a) Provision or participation in the provision of appropriate combinations of lands, structural measures, non-structural measures, and project operating arrangements for those purposes as elements of multiple-purpose projects, provided, that the other purposes to be served in themselves afford a functional basis for federal participation in project development (as in the case of flood control), and the benefits creditable to them are equal to 50 percent or more of total project costs; and (b) Assumption of costs allocated to both general and fish and wildlife recreation, including separable costs, plus joint costs not in excess of 25 percent of total project costs; provided, that non-federal interests bear remaining costs allocated to recreation.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Essential for federal assistance in justified projects is the willingness and the financial and legal ability of local interests to cooperate with the Federal Government. A local agency properly constituted under State Law is also necessary, and it is generally preferable that the Federal Government deal with local agencies through the State Governments.

In addition, public agencies and private concessionaires may lease lands and may provide and operate recreational service facilities under agreement with the Federal Government.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

See Section D, above.

F. Limitations

See Section C, above.

G. Repayment Provisions

Non-federal shares of project costs may be repaid in full at beginning or during construction or on an annual basis with interest over a period up to 50 years. There are no provisions for federal financing of local recreational service facilities at federal projects.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Corps of Engineers' papers as follows:

   a. Paper, dated May 1963, revised, listing eighteen steps in the procedure for Corps of Engineers assistance. The paper is entitled, "Procedure Involving the Conception, Authorization and Ultimate Construction of Corps of Engineers' River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects."

   b. Paper on "Corps of Engineers' Program for Construction of Small Flood Control Projects Under the Authority of Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act as Amended."

2. Corps of Engineers Engineering Manuals, particularly the 1120 and 1165 series.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

The State Office of the Farmers Home Administration is located at Bozeman, Montana and county offices are located at Baker, Billings, Bozeman, Fairfield, Forsyth, Glendive, Great Falls, Hamilton, Hardin, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Malta, Miles City, Missoula, Plentywood, Polson, Red Lodge, Shelby, Sidney, Whitehall and Wolf Point.

C. Description of Assistance

Financial assistance is available in the form of long-term loans as well as limited technical and planning advice.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Individuals are eligible for assistance when they (1) have a farm background and the farm experience or training needed to be successful in the proposed farming operation, (2) possess the character, industry and ability to carry out the proposed farming operation as well as the proposed recreation enterprise, (3) manage and operate the farm, (4) are unable to obtain sufficient credit elsewhere at reasonable rates and terms to finance their actual needs, (5) are a citizen of the United States and of legal age, (6) will be a farm owner and after the loan is made will operate not larger than a family farm, and the income from crops and livestock will constitute a substantial portion of the farmer's total income, and (7) will be able to obtain needed operating capital, including livestock and equipment.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Organizations are eligible for assistance for development of recreation projects when the organizations are operated on a non-profit basis, such as irrigation, drainage and water supply districts, cooperative water users' associations, mutual water companies, soil conservation districts, municipalities and political sub-divisions, and (1) they are unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere, (2) they propose improvements primarily for serving farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers and rural residents, (3) they have a legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to give security for loans and to operate the facilities or services to be installed with loan funds, and (4) they are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed.

F. Limitations

Loan limitations are as follows: (1) a loan to an individual cannot exceed the normal value of the farm and other security minus any debts against the property and in no case may the loan, plus other debts against the security property exceed $60,000, (2) an organization's

total indebtedness cannot exceed $500,000 when the loan is from appropriated funds and $1,000,000 when the loan is from insured funds. The loan or indebtedness cannot exceed any limits set by applicable state regulations.

G. Repayment Provisions

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. The maximum term is 40 years or such terms as set by state statutes whichever is smaller.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Additional information and pamphlets are available from any Farmers Home Administration office in the towns listed above.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

National Park Service, United States Department of Interior

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Regional Director
National Park Service
1709 Jackson Street
Omaha 2, Nebraska

C. Description of Assistance

Our planning service furnishes advisory assistance to federal and state government agencies and some public organizations who request planning assistance. Initially, consultation and advisory service are furnished through a field review with the agency requesting assistance. Following this, we sometimes prepare a short report analyzing the area for different types of recreation use, accompanied by a tentative layout plan. Determination of the need for a report and layout plan is made at the time of the field review.

This usually is the extent of our participation in planning for development. To avoid federal competition with private enterprise, we do not prepare detailed plans or construction specifications. This phase of the development procedure should be undertaken through contracts negotiated by the requesting agency with professional landscape architects, park planners, or engineering firms.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

State and local government agencies interested in the development of facilities for recreation may request assistance from our service.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Organizations qualified to request assistance include state and county planning commissions; state, county and city park boards; and federal agencies.

F. Limitations

Our service has no authority to furnish financial assistance for development of recreation on land not under the jurisdiction of the National Park Service. Field reviews are dependent upon availability of personnel and funds.

G. Repayment Provisions

The National Park Service has no authority to provide loans.

H. List of Printed Material Available

No printed material for distribution is available to explain the extent of our assistance.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

H. D. Hurd
State Conservationist
Box 855
Bozeman, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

1) - Under Public Law 46, provides technical assistance for planning and application on land of individuals and groups of individuals.

2) - Under Public Law 566, provides cost-sharing for works of improvement and technical assistance in planning and application in Watershed Projects.

3) - Under Section 102 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

4) - Under Section 101 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through the Cropland Conversion Program which is administered by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

5) - Provides technical assistance in planning and application under the Agricultural Conservation Program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

6) - Provides technical assistance in planning and application for Farmers Home Administration cooperators who have soil and water loans.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Generally, landowners and operators who are cooperators of soil and water conservation districts. In some instances other landowners and operators may receive direct assistance under the various special programs.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Generally, soil and water conservation districts, or be cooperators under one of the special programs listed above.

F. Limitations

Generally, cannot provide technical assistance or cost-sharing for the primary purpose of bringing new land into cropland production. Watershed projects cannot exceed 250,000 acres in size nor store more than 25,000 acre feet in a single structure, of which the flood detention portion cannot exceed 5,000 acre feet.

G. Repayment Provisions

See Farmers Home Administration for loan assistance under Public Law 566.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Rural Recreation - Report of Task Force on Income-Producing Recreational Enterprises on Farm Land, USDA.

2. Forest Recreation for Profit, USDA-FS Agricultural Information Bulletin No. 265.

3. Better Hunting and Fishing on Small Watershed Projects, USDI-FWS Circular 100.

4. Multiple Purpose Watershed Projects, SCS-PA-575.

5. Technical Help for Rural Recreation, SCS-CI-12.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

United States Forest Service, Region 1, Federal Building, Missoula, Montana or its field offices.

C. Description of Assistance

Can provide technical data and design and layout information for recreation facilities.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

No restrictions

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No restrictions

F. Limitations

None

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance

H. List of Printed Material Available

Forest Recreation for Profit - Agricultural Information Bulletin 265.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

Montana Department of Fish and Game

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Director, Fish and Game Department
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Several types of assistance are available from the Fish and Game Department, (1) technical information on the biological requirements for fish in planned water developments and biological information on water supplies in a particular watershed or drainage, (2) on water development projects capable of providing sport fishing and open to free public access, the Montana Fish and Game Commission will, where artificial stocking is required, plant such species and numbers of fish as would be required to maintain sport fishing within the limits of the habitat and of the fish available.

In some instances financial assistance could be provided for water developments that would provide recreational fishing. The financial assistance would depend on the need for fishing waters in the area and the amount of funds available.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

The Fish and Game Commission could cooperate with state and federal agencies or with private landowners.

WATER DEVELOPMENT FOR RECREATION

A. Name of Agency

State Parks Division, Montana Highway Commission

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Ashley C. Roberts, Director
State Parks Division
State Highway Department
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Limited planning assistance is available.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any agency or group would be eligible for whatever help we might be able to render.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

There is no particular type of organization needed to secure assistance from this office.

F. Limitations

We are limited to planning advice. We are not able to give any financial assistance.

SECTION IV - WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

FEDERAL AGENCIES — Page

Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency---------- IV-2a
Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army---------- IV-3a
Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture---------- IV-4a
Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- IV-5a

STATE AGENCIES

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology---------- IV-6a
Montana State Planning Board---------- IV-7a

PRIVATE ORGANIZATIONS

Montana Power Company---------- IV-8a

For information on other programs relating to this section refer to:

Bureau of Reclamation, United States Department of Interior - Page II-3a
United States Geological Survey, United States Department of Interior - Pages II-7a, II-8a, II-9a
United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-6a
Public Health Service, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Page I-3a
Bureau of Indian Affairs, United States Department of Interior - Page I-7a
Rural Electrification Administration, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-5a
Agricultural Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-8a
Economic Research Service, United States Department of Agriculture - Page I-9a
Montana State Board of Health - Page I-11a
Montana Cooperative Extension Service, Montana State College - Page I-13a
Montana Agricultural Experiment Station, Montana State College - Page I-14a

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

L. R. Durkee, Director for Northwest Operations
Room 450, Federal Office Building
Seattle 4, Washington
Telephone No. - Mutual 2-3300, Extension 761

Frank E. Lowrance, Field Engineer
101 Securities Building, P.O. Box 444
Helena, Montana
Telephone No. - 442-8458

C. Description of Assistance

Advances for Public Works Planning

Advances are made to non-federal public agencies for the planning of any type of public works project that they are authorized to plan, finance, and build. These advances are, in effect, interest-free loans, and may be used for either preliminary or complete planning or for both. They are repayable at the time construction of the project is begun.

Public Facility Loans

Loans are made to local public agencies at low interest rates for financing the construction of a wide range of non-federal public works, with the exception of schools. To be eligible for a loan, the community or combination of communities to be served by the public work must have a population of less than 50,000, except that in redevelopment areas designated as such under the Area Redevelopment Act, the population limitation is increased to 150,000.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any non-federal public agency

E. Kind of local organization needed

Any non-federal public agency

F. Limitations

Interest-free loans for advance planning and commercial type loans under the Public Facility Loans Program.

G. Repayment Provisions

For advance planning, when construction is undertaken; for Public Facility Loans, annual repayments with interest.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Fact sheets may be obtained for all of our programs by writing either the Helena or Seattle office.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

1. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska for that part of Montana in the Missouri River Basin which encompasses the major portion of the state.

2. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Seattle, Washington for the northwestern part of Montana which is drained by the Columbia River Basin.

C. Description of Assistance

Where storage for municipal and industrial water supply is made available by multiple-purpose projects, water users are required to pay the cost allocated to such storage. Under the River and Harbor Act of 1944, the Secretary of the Army is authorized to dispose of "surplus" water for domestic and industrial uses at such prices and terms as he may deem reasonable. The Water Supply Act of 1958 (Title III, Public Law 85-500), as amended by Public Law 87-88 provided additional authority to the Corps of Engineers to include municipal and industrial water supply storage for immediate and anticipated future demand in any reservoir project surveyed, and/or constructed, or to be planned, surveyed, and/or constructed by the Corps of Engineers, provided state or local interests give reasonable assurances and there is reasonable evidence, that there will be a demand for the use of such storage on a basis which will permit paying out the costs allocated to water supply within the life of the project and within 50 years after the water supply storage is first used. Cost for future water supply storage should not be more than 30 percent of the total project costs. Water supply costs to be repaid by local interests are based on the interest rates prescribed by the Secretary of Treasury. Where water is not used immediately for water supply, no interest on the investment is charged until used, up to a period of 10 years.

The Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1961 (P.L. 87-88) amended P.L. 660-84th Congress to include storage in federal projects for regulation of streamflow for water quality control under certain criteria, with federal assumption of the costs if the benefits are widespread or national in scope. These conditions, discussed more fully in EM 1165-2-112, include interstate and geographical considerations, type of pollutants, availability of alternative solutions, distribution and costs of pollution abatement measures for which streamflow regulation is a necessary supplement, number and diversity of beneficiaries, and special federal interest areas. Dilution by streamflow regulations, however, is not an acceptable substitute for adequate treatment at the source.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Essential for federal assistance in justified projects is the willingness and the financial and legal ability of local interests to cooperate with the Federal Government. A local agency properly constituted under state law is also necessary, and it is generally preferable that the Federal Government deal with local agencies through the State Governments.

Private concerns are also eligible for domestic and industrial water supply.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Typical types are Irrigation, Flood Control, or Conservancy Districts; other types meeting requirements generally stated under paragraph D above. Private concerns are also acceptable organizations.

F. Limitations

See Section C above

G. Repayment Provisions

See Section C above

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. Corps of Engineers' papers as follows:

   a. Paper, dated May 1963, revised, listing eighteen steps in the procedure for Corps of Engineers assistance. The paper is entitled, "Procedure Involving the Conception, Authorization and Ultimate Construction of Corps of Engineers' River and Harbor, Beach Erosion Control and Flood Control Projects."

   b. Paper on "Corps of Engineers' Program for Construction of Small Flood Control Projects Under the Authority of Section 205 of the 1948 Flood Control Act as amended."

2. Corps of Engineers Engineering Manuals, particularly the 1120 and 1165 series.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

The State Office of the Farmers Home Administration is located at Bozeman, Montana and county offices are located at Baker, Billings, Bozeman, Fairfield, Forsyth, Glendive, Great Falls, Hamilton, Hardin, Havre, Helena, Kalispell, Lewistown, Malta, Miles City, Missoula, Plentywood, Polson, Red Lodge, Shelby, Sidney, Whitehall and Wolf Point.

C. Description of Assistance

Financial assistance is available in the form of long-term loans as well as limited technical and planning advice.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

1. Individuals - Domestic Water Supply

To be eligible an applicant must own either a farm or a non-farm tract that is located in open country or in a small rural community which has a population under 2500. In addition, the applicant must (1) be without decent, safe, and sanitary housing, or without farm service buildings essential to the success of his farming operations (2) be unable to finance the needed improvements with his own resources or with credit from other sources, (3) have sufficient income to pay operating and family living expenses, and meet payments on debts, including the proposed loan, (4) be a citizen of the United States, (5) have the legal capacity to incur the obligations of the loan, (6) possess the character, ability, and experience to carry out the undertakings and obligations required of him in connection with the loan, and (7) have training or farming experience necessary to give reasonable assurance of success whenever the soundness of the loan depends on the farming operations.

2. Communities

Organizations are eligible for assistance when they are operated on a non-profit basis such as irrigation, drainage and water supply districts, cooperative water users' associations, mutual water companies, municipalities and political subdivisions, and (1) they are unable to obtain needed credit elsewhere, (2) they propose improvements primarily for serving farmers, ranchers, farm tenants, farm laborers and rural residents, (3) they have legal capacity to borrow and repay money, to give security for loans and to operate the facilities or services to be installed with loan funds, (4) they are financially sound and will be effectively organized and managed, and (5) the proposed water system will primarily serve farmers, ranchers, farm tenants,

farm laborers and rural residents. A rural resident is a permanent resident of a rural area or small country town of not more than 2500 population which is not part of an urban area.

3. Other

Assistance is available from the Farmers Home Administration for industrial water development when the industrial water is in conjunction with a rural community water supply and the cost of the system for industrial use is less than the cost for other purposes. The information on community water systems will be applicable as the primary system will have to be a rural community water system.

Assistance is also available for industrial water development, flood control, municipal water supply and water supply for sanitation or pollution control when the facilities are planned as a part of a watershed project under Public Law 566.

Loans are made only for watershed projects approved under the watershed protection and flood protection act. A watershed loan cannot be approved until the Soil Conservation Service approves the watershed for planning.

Eligible local organizations include a soil or water conservation district, irrigation district, drainage district, flood prevention and control districts, municipal corporations, non-profit irrigation or reservoir companies, mutual water companies, water users associations and similar organizations.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

For community water supply loans:

The organization must be operated on a non-profit basis and the total indebtedness cannot exceed $500,000 when the loan is from appropriated funds and $1,000,000 when the loan is from insured funds. The maximum interest rate is 5%.

For individuals:

Loans are considered to individual farm owners and rural residents. Loans cannot exceed the normal value of the real estate and any other security minus any debts against the security.

G. Repayment Provisions

For individuals:

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. The maximum term is 40 years and the interest rate is 5%.

For community water supply systems:

Loans are scheduled for repayment within the shortest time consistent with the borrower's ability to repay. The maximum term is 40 years or such terms as set by state statutes, whichever is the smaller.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Additional information and pamphlets are available from any Farmers Home Administration office in the towns listed above.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

H. D. Hurd, State Conservationist
Box 855
Bozeman, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

For domestic supply (including livestock water):

1. Under Public Law 46, provides technical assistance for planning and application on land of individuals and groups of individuals.

2. Under Public Law 1021, provides cost-sharing and technical assistance to individuals in planning and application through the Great Plains Conservation Program.

3. Under Section 102 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

4. Under Section 101 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through the Cropland Conversion Program which is administered by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

5. Provides technical assistance in planning and application under the Agricultural Conservation Program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

6. Provides technical assistance in planning and application for Farmers Home Administration cooperators who have soil and water loans.

For municipal and industrial purposes:

1. Under Public Law 566, storage to serve municipal and industrial purposes may be incorporated in structures for flood prevention, irrigation or drainage. Federal assistance for such purposes is limited to loans or advancements to be repaid with interest in not more than 50 years from the date benefits first become available.

For sanitation and pollution control:

Same as for municipal and industrial purposes.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

For domestic water supply:

Generally, landowners and operators who are cooperators in Soil and Water Conservation Districts or are Great Plains Conservation Program applicants.

For municipal and industrial water supply - any municipality:

See "C" above

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

For domestic water supply assistance:

Generally, Soil and Water Conservation Districts. Under Small Watershed Projects, Public Law 566, local groups must organize a drainage district under Montana law or have some other type of legal organization with the power to tax and enforce the right of eminent domain.

For municipal and industrial water supply:

Drainage districts under Montana Law or other organizations who have legal power to tax and right of eminent domain.

F. Limitations

The Great Plains Conservation Program, Public Law 1021, operates only in counties east of the eastern boundaries of Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Meagher, and Park, except that Custer County is not included.

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance (See Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture) for loan assistance.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. The Work of the Soil Conservation Service, SCS-CA-4.
2. Soil Conservation Districts, SCS-PA-417.
3. Water for Farm and City, PA-411 by USDA.
4. Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects, SCS-PA-575.
5. About Watersheds, SCS, Bozeman, Montana.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Dr. S. L. Groff, Head
Ground Water and Fuels Branches
Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology
Montana School of Mines
Butte, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

Advice as to source, depth, quality and quantity of ground water available, plus some technical advice on well construction and related problems.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Anyone

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No organization needed

F. Limitations

Answering of inquiries which involve use and interpretation of all available information is free. Field examination for private citizens is on a consulting basis, unless it can be done at little or no cost to the state. Field examinations for a municipal water supply are done on a field expense basis.

G. Repayment Provisions

There are no loans requiring repayment provisions.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Write Montana Bureau of Mines and Geology for copy of Council of Natural Resources, Resource Information Directory. Other publications are forthcoming.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Montana State Planning Board

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Samuel J. Chapman, Director
Montana State Planning Board
Sam W. Mitchell Building
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

For industrial water supply:

Endeavor to obtain and supply information upon request on water quantity, quality, and availability which has been compiled by other state agencies or by federal agencies.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Any individual or group of individuals or organizations which request such information.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Not applicable

F. Limitations

No financial assistance available from our office, but we endeavor to assist in locating sources of financial aid.

H. List of Printed Material Available

Montana Directory of Manufacturers
Montana Communities' Economic Development Potential
"Your Montana Vacation and Plant Site" booklet
Montana's population (past, present and future) by counties
Montana's Economy (commerce and industry)

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Montana State Board of Health
Division of Environmental Sanitation

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

C. W. Brinck, Director
Division of Environmental Sanitation
Montana State Board of Health
Helena, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

The State Board of Health is required by law to review plans for all municipal water supplies and sewage disposal facilities before construction is begun. The Board of Health engineers advise and consult with both the consulting engineers and the municipalities. All municipal water supplies and sewage facilities are inspected by State Board of Health engineers at least once each fiscal year. Before a water supply is used, it is necessary that a complete chemical analysis be made by the State Board of Health and further analyses are made periodically at least once each five years to determine whether or not there has been any changes in the chemical quality of the water. Bacteriological quality is checked once a month or more frequently for all municipal supplies in the state. These tests are made by the Board of Health in our laboratory in Helena. Before any chemicals can be added to a municipal water, the State Board of Health must approve the use of the chemicals and where necessary will set limits on the maximum amount of chemicals permissible.

For municipal sewage disposal the degree of treatment is specified. Monthly reports covering daily operation are submitted to the State Board of Health and tests necessary to control the degree of treatment are established for each plant. The degree of treatment is established by the Montana Water Pollution Control Council whose activities are described in Section I, page 11a.

For domestic wells owned by individuals, the State Board of Health will supply sterile bottles for submitting bacteriological tests. There is a two dollar charge for each bacteriological test made. Chemical analyses will also be made. The charges vary with the tests desired. In general, five dollars is charged for a partial chemical analysis and ten dollars for a complete chemical analysis. The Board of Health supplies instructions for the individual concerning the location and construction of springs and wells. Also information relative to sewage disposal.

All well drillers must submit a log of all public water supply wells to the State Board of Health. Plans for all wells and pumphouses must be approved as well as the location of municipal wells. The Director of the Division is a member of the Montana Water Well Drilling Contractor's Licensing Board and the Montana State Plumbing Board.

WATER SUPPLY: DOMESTIC, MUNICIPAL, INDUSTRIAL AND FOR POLLUTION CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Montana Power Company

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

R. C. Setterstrom
Industrial Development Engineer
Butte, Montana

Local or Division offices of Montana Power Company

C. Description of Assistance

For domestic supply, the New Business Department can give some assistance. For municipal water supply, information may be given on wiring and power supply.

For industrial purposes: Guidance on water problems relating to existing or proposed industries. Experienced in determining the water requirements for various industries and in suggesting locations where the water requirements may be fulfilled to best advantage.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Anyone in the Service Area of Montana is eligible to receive the assistance relating to industrial water supply without charge. Any city or community is eligible to receive information on wiring and power supply.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Any person, company or organization may receive the service.

SECTION V - FLOOD CONTROL

FEDERAL AGENCIES — Page

Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army---------- V-2a
Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- V-3a
Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- V-4a
United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture---------- V-5a

For description of program and assistance from the following refer to:

Community Facilities Administration of the Housing and Home Finance Agency - Page I-2a
Public Health Service, United States Department of Health, Education and Welfare - Page I-3a
United States Geological Survey, Surface Water Branch and Water Quality Branch, United States Department of Interior - Pages II-7a and II-9a respectively
Montana State Board of Health - Page I-11a
Montana Cooperative Extension Service - Page I-13a
Montana Agricultural Experiment Station - Page I-14a
Montana State Forester - Page I-12a

FLOOD CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Corps of Engineers, United States Department of the Army

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

1. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Omaha, Nebraska for that part of Montana in the Missouri River Basin which encompasses the major portion of the state.

2. The District Engineer, United States Army Engineer District, Seattle, Washington, for the northwestern part of Montana which is drained by the Columbia River Basin.

C. Description of Assistance

The Flood Control Act of June 22, 1936 provided that the Federal Government should improve or participate in improvements of navigable waters or their tributaries for flood control "if the benefits to whomsoever they may accrue are in excess of the estimated costs, and the lives and social security of people are otherwise adversely affected." This Act stipulated for the projects authorized therein what have become known as the "a-b-c" requirements of local cooperation. The Flood Control Acts of 1938 and 1941 modified this policy by requiring "a-b-c" only for channel and local protection projects and not for flood control reservoirs. This modified policy is now commonly applied in Corps of Engineers' practice.

For flood (local) protection projects, local interests are required to:

(a) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for the construction of the project, except as otherwise provided herein;

(b) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works; and

(c) Maintain and operate all the works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army.

In addition, provision of requisite lands is considered to include, and reports determine and specify, particular relocations to be provided by local interests.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Essential for federal assistance in justified projects is the willingness and the financial and legal ability of local interests to cooperate with the Federal Government. A local agency properly constituted under state law is also necessary, and it is generally preferable that the Federal Government deal with local agencies through the State Governments.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Typical types are Irrigation, Flood Control or Conservancy Districts, and other types meeting requirements generally stated under paragraph D above.

F. Limitations

The Federal Government may assume the full costs of flood control reservoirs. For local protection by levees and channel improvements, responsible local interests are required to give assurances satisfactory to the Chief of Engineers that they will:

(a) Provide without cost to the United States all lands, easements, and rights-of-way necessary for construction of the project;

(b) Hold and save the United States free from damages due to the construction works;

(c) Maintain and operate all the project works after completion in accordance with regulations prescribed by the Secretary of the Army;

(d) Provide without cost to the United States all relocations and local betterments required for the project, except as otherwise warranted for special reason; and,

(e) Provide such other measures of local cooperation as determined to be appropriate by the reporting officers, including information of suitable regulations to avoid further encroachment on the improved channel.

G. Repayment Provisions

Not applicable

H. List of Printed Material Available

See Section I on Irrigation and Drainage

FLOOD CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service,
United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

Douglas G. Smith
Executive Director
211 North Grand Avenue
Bozeman, Montana

(Normally inquiries should be directed to the county ASCS offices)

C. Description of Assistance

The Agricultural Conservation Program provides financial assistance in the form os cost-sharing for certain eligible practices which could retard flood waters or alleviate erosion to farmland from floods.

Agricultural Conservation Program Practices which help to prevent damage to farmland by flood waters

1. Planting trees, shrubs, or grass along streambanks or other problem areas.

2. Livestock water and irrigation dams.

3. Installing sod waterways.

4. Constructing terraces.

5. Constructing erosion control, detention, or sediment retention dams.

6. Construction of floodways, levees, or dikes to prevent flood damage to farmland.

7. Constructing spreaders, ditches, or dikes to divert and spread water.

8. Fencing of streambanks.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Cost-sharing under the Agricultural Conservation Program is limited by law to persons who are "agricultural producers."

An agricultural producer is a "person" that as landlord, tenant, or sharecropper participates in the operation of a farm or ranch. The term "agricultural producer" includes only persons who currently are

producing crops, livestock, or other agricultural commodities, including forest products for their own consumption or for present or future sale.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Individuals, partnerships, corporations, etc., who are considered agricultural producers.

F. Limitations

The maximum amount of Agricultural Conservation Program cost-sharing allowed to a person is $2500 per year except on group projects the maximum is $10,000 per year.

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance

H. List of Printed Material Available

Montana ACP Handbook (published annually)
Answers to Questions About ACP - Pa-293
Guidebook for ASCS Farmer Committeemen - PA-350
A Conservation Partnership - PA-454

FLOOD CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

Soil Conservation Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

H. D. Hurd, State Conservationist
Box 855
Bozeman, Montana

C. Description of Assistance

1. Under Public Law 46, provides technical assistance for planning and application on land of individuals and groups of individuals.

2. Under Public Law 566, Federal Government provides full costs for works of improvement and technical assistance in planning and application in watershed projects. Local sponsors provide all land rights and assume costs of operation and maintenance.

3. Under Public Law 1021, provides cost-sharing and technical assistance to individuals in planning and application through the Great Plains Conservation Program.

4. Under Section 102 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through Resource Conservation and Development Projects.

5. Under Section 101 of Public Law 87-703, provides technical assistance in planning and application through the Cropland Conversion Program which is administered by Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

6. Provides technical assistance in planning and application under the Agricultural Conservation Program which is administered by the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service.

7. Provides technical assistance in planning and application for Farmers Home Administration cooperators who have soil and water loans.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

Generally, landowners and operators who are cooperators of soil and water conservation districts. In some instances other landowners and operators may receive direct assistance under the various special programs.

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

Generally, soil and water conservation districts. In watershed projects, (C (2) above) drainage districts under Montana law or other organizations who have the legal power to tax and right of eminent domain.

F. Limitations

Generally, cannot provide technical assistance or cost-sharing for the primary purpose of bringing new land into cropland production. Watershed projects cannot exceed 250,000 acres in size nor store more than 25,000 acre feet in a single structure, of which the flood detention portion cannot exceed 5,000 acre feet. The Great Plains Conservation Program operates only in the counties east of the eastern boundaries of Flathead, Lewis and Clark, Meagher and Park, except that Custer County is not included.

G. Repayment Provisions

See Farmers Home Administration listing for water supply under Section IV for loan assistance under Public Law 566.

H. List of Printed Material Available

1. The Work of the Soil Conservation Service, SCS-CA-4.

2. Soil Conservation Districts, SCS-PA-417.

3. Water for Farm and City, PA-411 by USDA.

4. Multiple-Purpose Watershed Projects, SCS-PA-575.

5. About Watersheds, SCS, Bozeman, Montana

FLOOD CONTROL

A. Name of Agency

United States Forest Service, United States Department of Agriculture

B. Name of Person or Location of Office Serving Montana

United States Forest Service, Region 1
Federal Building
Missoula, Montana

or its field offices.

C. Description of Assistance - Forest Lands

National Forest Land

1. Approve location and design of structures, and issue permits when works of improvements are proposed on National Forest lands.

2. Furnish hydrological data.

3. Classify soils.

4. Conduct regular Forest Service programs on National Forests so that they will support and complement the project.

Non-Federal Land

Cooperate with the State Forester in making watershed surveys, installing fire protection measures, providing tree planting stock, and furnishing technical assistance.

D. Who is Eligible for Assistance

No restrictions

E. Kind of Local Organization Needed

No restrictions

F. Limitations

None

G. Repayment Provisions

No loan assistance

H. List of Printed Material Available

None